

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

April 22, 2014

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap
Office of Human Environment
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Ramona M. Bartos

Reap for Ramona M. Bartos

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report for Replacement of Bridge 116 on SR 1129 over
Little Indian Creek, PA 14-01-0007, Lincoln County, ER 14-0486

Thank you for your March 14, 2014, transmittal of the above-referenced report. We have reviewed it and offer the following comments.

We do not concur that either the Beam Lumber Company or the Beam Family Farm and Outbuildings are eligible for the National Register for the reasons outlined below.

Beam Lumber Company (LN0082): The report states that the buildings date from after the establishment of the business in 1903, and 8 of the 15 resources date after 1951. Several have had 1960s additions. Almost no information about the lumber business is presented in the report and only contextual information about other sawmills in the county is offered. A quote from Marvin Brown (from the Lincoln County survey) that refers to the property as a “rare major rural supplier of building materials in the region” is given, but there is no history to document this and the property was not placed on the Study List at the end of the survey. The most important building at the property - the sawmill - is not dated in terms of the overall building or its fabric, and none of the sawing equipment in the building is discussed. All that is known is that it pre-dates 1951. Many of the other buildings are in deteriorated condition, and it is not clear when they date to. Given that the report does not provide any history of the property or the particular importance of this sawmill operation, in addition to the integrity questions about the building materials, we do not believe the lumber company meets Criterion A. Further, because so little is known about the construction of the buildings, a case has not been made for its architectural importance.

Beam Family Farm and Outbuildings (LN0083): Apart from the house, there are no resources on the property that date to the 19th century. The 1870s house was remodeled and expanded in the early 20th century, and most of the outbuildings are from the 1920s through the 1950s. Since it was first surveyed in the 1980s, the 1920s Craftsman porch on the house has been removed, and a two-story turned-post porch built. There is no evidence that the new porch is a reproduction of the original porch design. Like the lumber company, the farmstead was not recommended for the Study List at the end of the county survey.

Given the alterations to the house -- both the recent porch work and the early 20th century remodeling, we do not believe it qualifies under Criterion C alone. Apart from the granary and the horse/dairy barn, the outbuildings are fairly ordinary and have fair to good integrity. The smokehouse could date to the 1920s, or the 1960s. The shed, poultry barn, machine sheds, and updated tenant house do not appear to be architecturally significant. Therefore, in combination with the altered house, the property does not meet Criterion C for architecture as a representative farmstead from the early to mid-20th century with architecturally noteworthy buildings.

Based on the resources at the farmstead, we are not certain why the property would meet Criterion A for agriculture. Just because it was a farm does not mean it qualifies under Criterion A. The horse/dairy barn alone is interesting and there may be relatively few of them in the county. However, we are unsure that more study is warranted do asses it as an agricultural building type under Criterion C and leave that decision to your agency.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

**Historic Architectural Evaluation Report
Replace Bridge No. 116 on SR 1129 (Beam Lumber Road)
over Little Indian Creek
Lincoln County, North Carolina
Final Identification & Evaluation**

WBS No. DF14212.2055013

**Prepared for:
The North Carolina Department of Transportation
Project Development & Environmental Analysis Branch
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NCR-0192

MARCH 2014

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 116 on SR 1129 (Beam Lumber Road) over Little Indian Creek, Lincoln County, North Carolina. This report includes architectural analysis and in-depth evaluation of two properties, the Beam Lumber Company (LN0082) and the Beam Family House & Outbuildings (LN0083), located along Beam Lumber Road (SR 1129). The investigations comply with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The purpose of the evaluation is to determine whether one or more of the properties meets the criteria of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

This report recommends that both evaluated properties are eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The properties are listed below:

No. 1 – Beam Lumber Company (LN0082), 6149 Beam Lumber Road

No. 2 – Beam Family House & Outbuildings (LN0083), 6382 Beam Lumber Road

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INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to replace Bridge No. 116 on SR 1129 (Beam Lumber Road) over Little Indian Creek, Lincoln County, North Carolina (WBS No. DF14212.2055013). This report includes architectural analysis and in-depth evaluation of two properties located along Beam Lumber Road (SR 1129) (Figure 1). These properties include: (No. 1) Beam Lumber Company (LN0082) 6149 Beam Lumber Road (SR 1129) and (No. 2) Beam Family House & Outbuildings (LN0083) 6382 Beam Lumber Road (SR 1129) (Figures 2a and 2b).

The investigations comply with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). The purpose of the evaluation is to determine whether one of more of the properties meets the criteria of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment. This report is on file at NCDOT and is available for review by the public.

Methodology

NCDOT conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with the provisions of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*¹ and NCDOT's *Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines for Historic Architectural Resources*. This survey and report meet NCDOT and the National Park Service guidelines.

The NRHP criteria require that the quality of significance in American history, architecture, culture, and archaeology should be present in buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that the buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts:

- A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that

¹ National Park Service, 2014. 48 CFR 44716; 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60

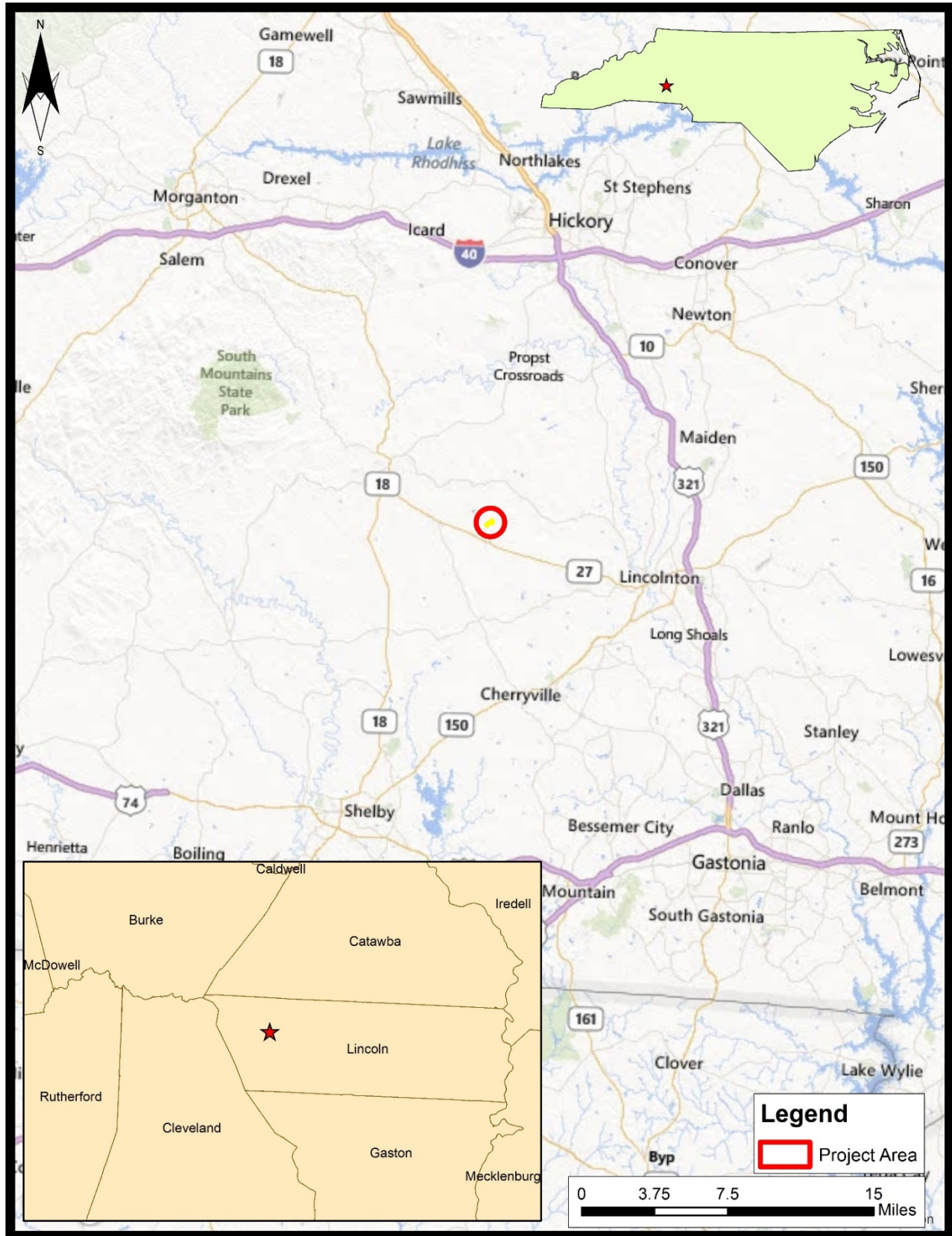


Figure 1: General Location of Bridge No. 116, the Beam Lumber Company, and Beam Family House & Outbuildings.

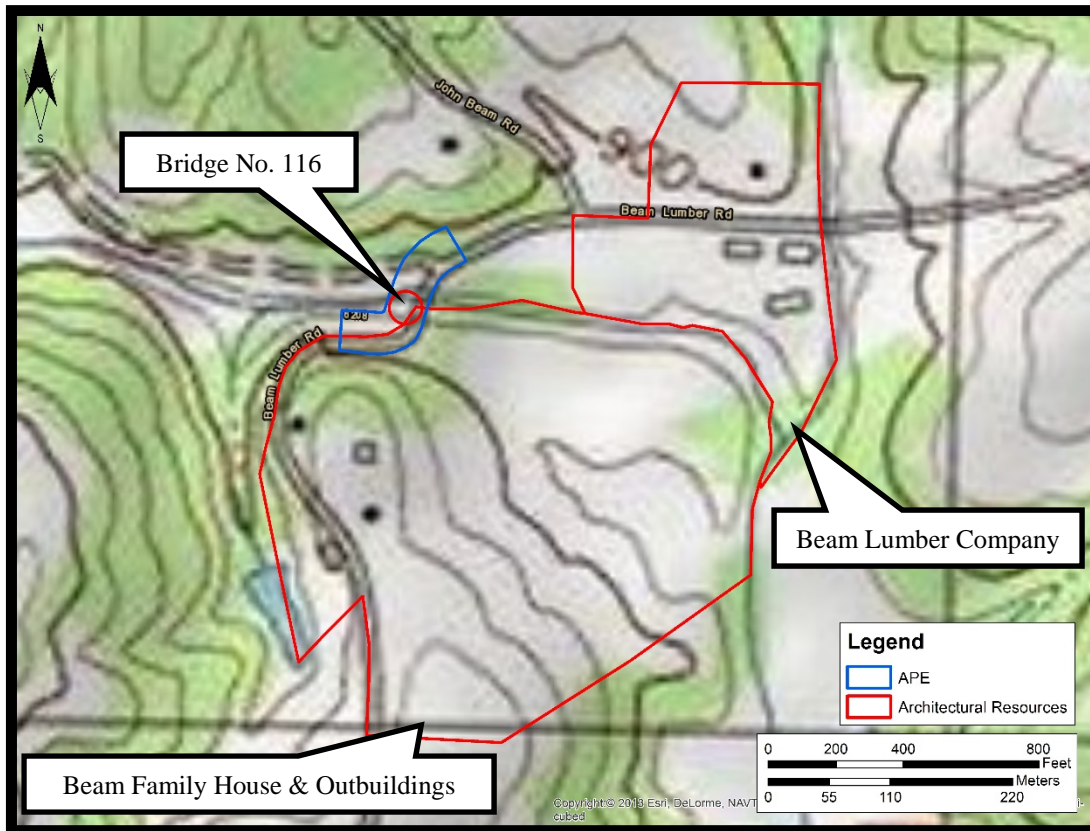


Figure 2a: Location of Bridge No. 116 and Evaluated Resources, Shown on the 7.5-minute USGS Banoak, North Carolina, Topographic Quadrangle (ArcGIS Image Service 2014a).

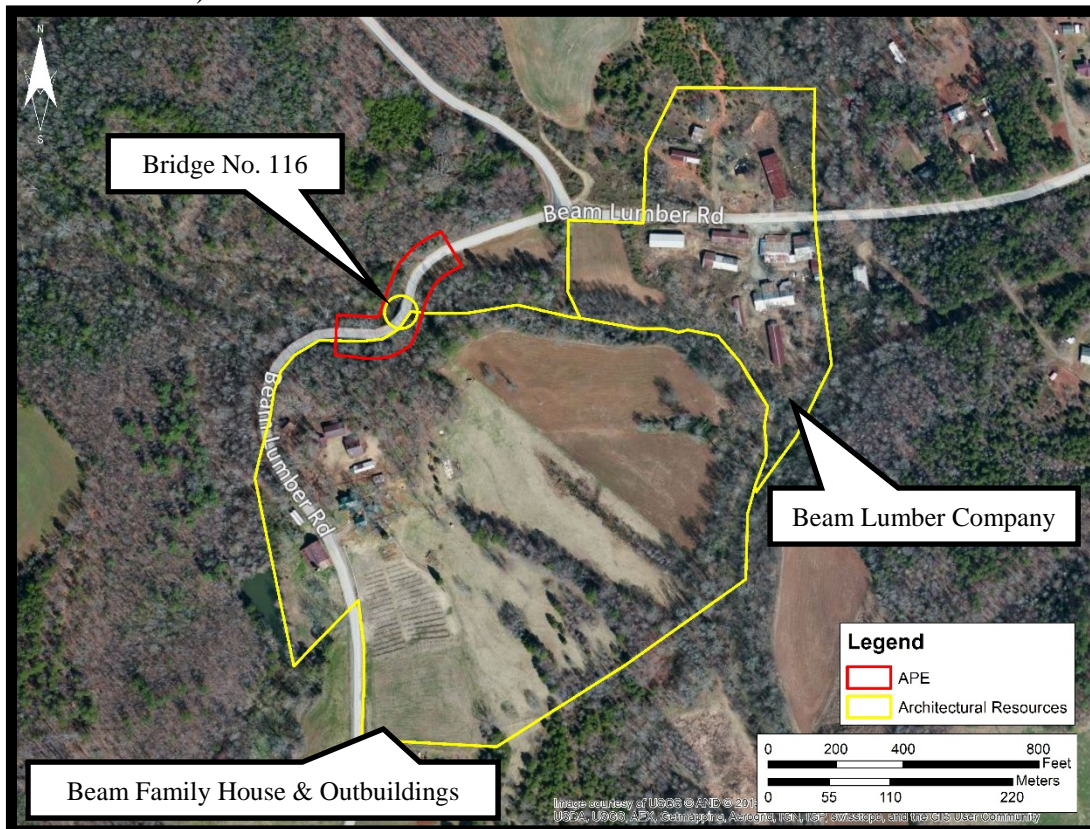


Figure 2b: Location of Bridge No. 116 and Evaluated Resources on an Aerial (ArcGIS Image Service 2014b).

represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.²

For the preparation of this evaluation report, at the request of NCDOT, the Coastal Carolina Research (CCR) architectural historian investigated the two resources located along SR 1129 (Beam Lumber Road) in Lincoln County from February 4-6, 2014. Field documentation included notes, sketch maps, and digital photography. Background research was conducted at the following archival repositories: the Lincoln County Public Library (Lincolnton); the Lincoln County Register of Deeds (Lincolnton), both online and on site; the Lincoln County Historical Association (Lincolnton); and the Lincoln County Clerk of Court (Lincolnton). Additional background research was conducted at the CCR library in Tarboro, North Carolina, and using online sources.

Physical Environment

The setting of the resources includes open, rural areas with farmsteads, agricultural fields, and wooded areas. Both of the resources are set in a rolling rural landscape approximately 10 miles west of Lincolnton in an area that has seen little development other than individual houses.

Summary of Results

The two evaluated properties include a lumber company and a farmstead: Beam Lumber Company (No. 1/LN0082) and Beam Family House & Outbuildings (No. 2/LN0083). Based on the information obtained during the evaluation, both are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C.

² Ibid.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Resource Name:	Beam Lumber Company
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	1
HPO Survey Site Number:	LN0082
Location:	6149 Beam Lumber Road (SR 1129), Vale, Lincoln County
Parcel ID:	2684-29-8030
Dates(s) of Construction:	ca. 1903
Recommendation:	Eligible for the National Register, Criteria A and C



Figure 3: Beam Lumber Company.

Setting

The Beam Lumber Company is located in the vicinity of Vale in western Lincoln County on the north and south sides of Beam Lumber Road (SR 1129). The property is located in the northwest corner of the fork between Indian Creek (to the east) and Little Indian Creek (to the south). The setting is predominantly rural and agricultural with some individual modern housing development to the east (Figures 3 and 4).

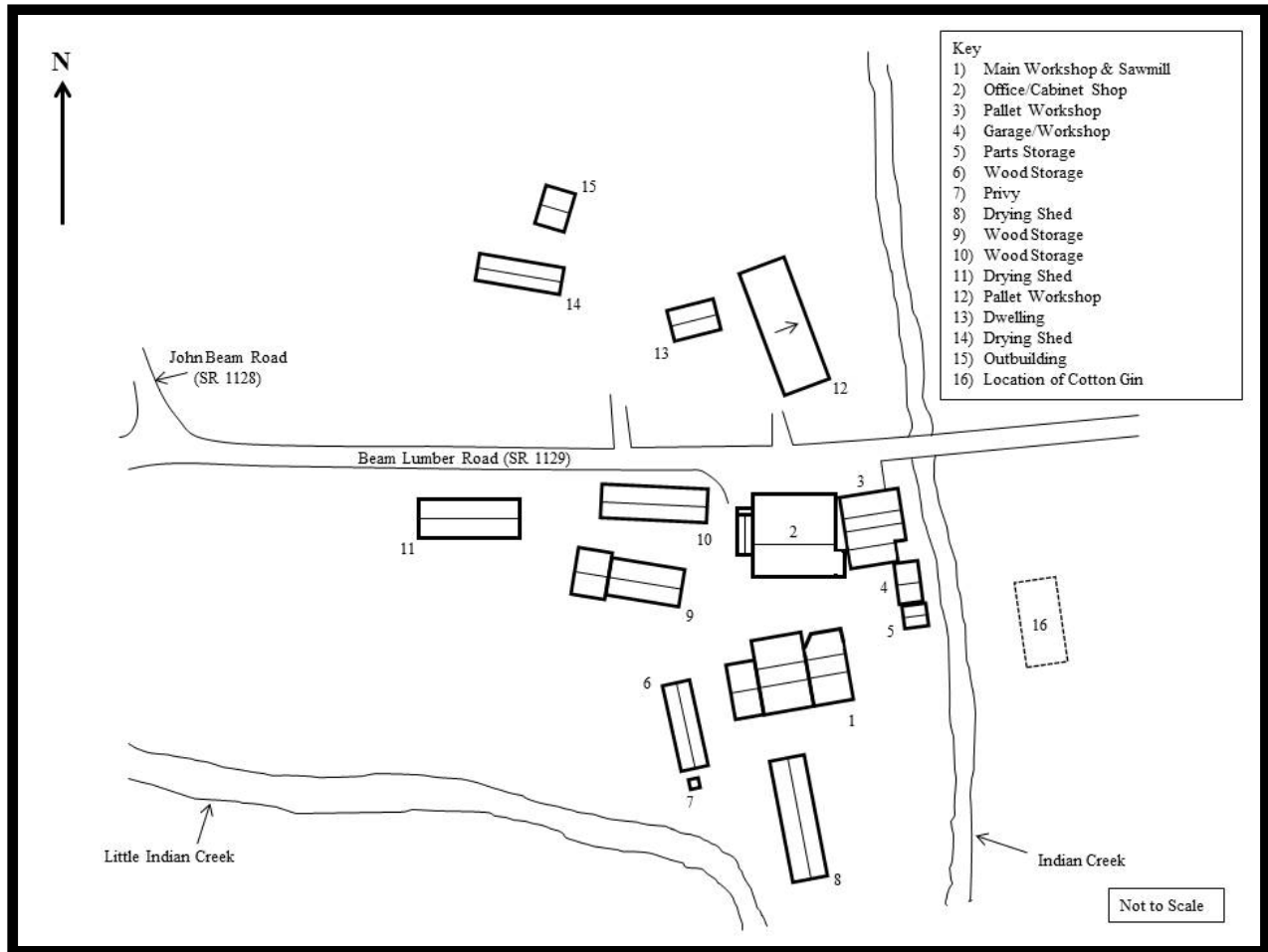


Figure 4: Sketch Map of the Beam Lumber Company.

Property Description

Established around 1903, the Beam Lumber Company supplied wood products to customers until it closed in 2008. The complex that remains consists of approximately fourteen structures related to the operations at the lumber company, which are located on both the north and the south side of Beam Lumber Road (SR 1129), and were constructed between 1903 and the 1980s. A comparison with a 1951 aerial of the area suggests that approximately eight buildings or sections thereof, date to before 1951 (Figure 5).

Manufacturing/Production Buildings

The majority of the buildings are located on the south side of Beam Lumber Road, and at their center is the original main building, which contains two workshops, a garage section, and the sawmill. This side-gabled building is divided into three distinct sections, with walls clad in corrugated metal, and it has a 5V-crimp metal roof.¹ The interiors of the workshops are open

¹ The 1951 aerial suggests there was a fourth section located against the west gable end of the building.

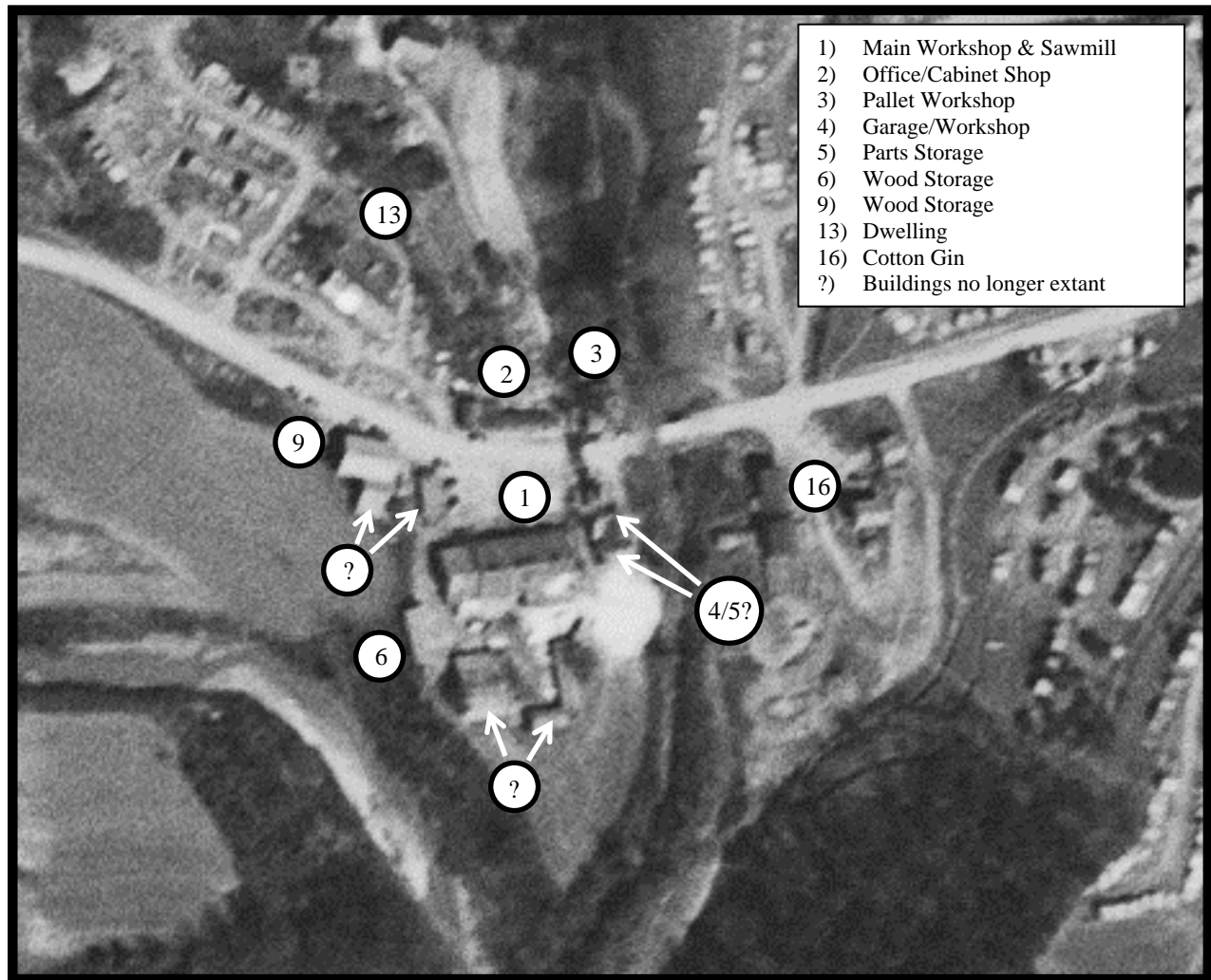


Figure 5: 1951 Aerial View of the Beam Lumber Company (USGS EarthExplorer 2014a). Note in 1951, Beam Lumber Road (SR 1129) cut through the center of the complex.

spaces with workbenches set up along the walls and machinery at the center, and are currently lit by overhead fluorescent lighting. The workshop in the middle has a partially open shed section on the north side, which functions as an outdoor workspace. The garage and sawmill are under the same roof on the east side of the building, and the sawmill section is open on the north and south end (Figures 6 through 9). To the north of the main building are the office and cabinet workshop. The office building is a front-gabled, concrete-block structure located against the west gable end of the cabinet shop. The cabinet shop is a low, partially banked, side-gabled, concrete-block building with brick veneer on the north elevation and 5V-crimp metal siding on the south elevation (Figures 10 and 11).² A comparison of aerial photographs from 1951 and 1966 suggest the cabinet shop was expanded to the north and south at some point after 1966. The former pallet workshop is located to the east of the cabinet shop and is a tall side-gabled

² Since the surveyor did not gain access to the interior of the buildings there is no information their layout or appearance.



Figure 6: View of Workshops & Saw Mill (No. 1 – ca. 1903), Looking Southeast.



Figure 7: View of Workshops & Saw Mill (ca. 1903), Looking Northeast.



Figure 8: View of Saw Mill.



Figure 9: Interior of Workshop.



Figure 10: View of Office and Cabinet Shop (No. 2), Looking Southeast.



Figure 11: View of Office and Cabinet Shop (No. 2), Looking Northeast.

building clad in a combination of corrugated and 5V-crimp metal siding, and is currently being used as a car mechanic shop (Figure 12 and 13).

Storage Buildings

Located on the property are three wood storage buildings, which were used to store finished lumber or parts used in the cabinet shop. Located to the southwest of the main workshop is a seven-bay, side-gabled storage building which is open on the east elevation. The building is clad in particle-board siding and has a 5V-crimp metal roof (Figure 14). A similar building appears to be present in its approximate location on the 1951 aerial (see figure 5). Located northwest of the main workshop are two additional storage buildings. Both are long front-gabled structures, which sit on concrete-block foundations and their walls are clad in corrugated metal. The southern of the two buildings has a central drive-through with an enclosed storage section at the north side and a partially open section at the south side (Figures 15 through 17). The building was there in 1951, but was expanded to the west after 1966. The second storage building is fully enclosed and was built at some point between 1951 and 1966 (Figures 18 and 19).

Drying Sheds

Also located on the property are three drying sheds, which all date after 1966. Located to the south of the main workshop is a seven-bay deep, two-bay wide, open drying shed with a 5V-crimp metal roof (Figure 20). A smaller, four-bay deep and two-bay drying shed with 5V-crimp metal siding on the gable ends and a 5V-crimp metal roof is located at the west end of the property (Figure 21). The third drying shed is located on the north side of Beam Lumber Road.³

Miscellaneous Structures

There are six additional structures located on the property, related to the operations of the lumber company from its founding in 1903 until 2008. Located to the southwest of the main workshop, adjacent to one of the storage sheds, is a one-seater privy clad in particle-board siding (Figure 22). Southeast of the pallet workshop are two smaller front-gabled structures clad in metal siding, which were used as a mechanical workshop and a storage shed for parts associated with the machinery used around the lumberyard (Figure 23). Both buildings could date back to the 1950s, but may have been moved to their current location after the original road was shifted north and the bridge connecting the lumberyard to the cotton gin was removed. On the north side of Beam Lumber Road are a large open shed-roofed workshop, a small front-gabled dwelling, with six-over-six wooden sash windows, clad in plain weatherboard siding, and a front gabled outbuilding (Figures 24 through 26; the latter is not pictured). The small dwelling is not described in detail as the current property tenants were not available to restrain dogs or interview regarding its original function (such as whether it was a staff dwelling or temporary workers' quarters, etc.). A cotton gin, once part of the larger complex, is no longer extant (see Figure 4).

³ The third drying shed was not photographed or described as the current property tenants were not available to restrain dogs.



Figure 12: View of Pallet Workshop (No. 3), Looking Southwest.



Figure 13: View of Pallet Workshop (No. 3), Looking North.



Figure 14: View of Wood Storage Shed (No. 6), Looking Northwest.



Figure 15: View of Storage Shed (No. 9), Looking Northwest.



Figure 16: View of Storage Shed (No. 9), Looking Southeast.



Figure 17: Interior of Storage Shed (No. 9), Looking East.



Figure 18: View of Storage Shed (No. 10), Looking Southwest.



Figure 19: View of Storage Shed (No. 10), Looking Northeast.



Figure 20: View of Drying Shed (No. 8) Looking Southeast.



Figure 21: View of Drying Shed (No. 11), Looking Southwest.



Figure 22: View of Privy (No. 7), Looking Northwest.



Figure 23: View of Mechanical Workshop/Garage (Left – No. 4) and Parts Storage Shed (Right – No. 5), Looking East.



Figure 24: View Workshop (No. 12) and Dwelling (No. 13), Looking Northwest.



Figure 25: View of Workshop (No. 12), Looking Southeast.



Figure 26: View of Machinery in Workshop (No. 12).

Historic Background

One of the earliest references to a sawmill in Lincoln County dates to 1783, when William Graham hired Urbane Ashebraner to build him a sawmill capable of cutting twenty-four-foot plank. By 1820 twenty-seven sawmills operated in Lincoln County which provided enough work in the county for forty-eight carpenters.⁴ Twenty years later the number of sawmills had grown to seventy-five and by 1872 Branson's North Carolina Business Directory recorded one steam-powered sawmill in the county.⁵ In 1896 the number of sawmills increased to seven along with three building manufacturers.⁶

The Beam Lumber Company was established by John Mark Beam Sr. (1885-1981) in 1903. Wood products were a family tradition for the Beams. His father George Washington Beam (1838-1901) operated a tannery on the site and his grandfather David Beam (1797-1852) owned a sawmill farther west on Little Indian Creek where it crossed Cedar Grove Lutheran Church Road (SR 1127). Around 1900, two of his cousins, David James Beam (1861-1847) and George Lee Beam (1863-1951), operated the Indian Creek Door and Sash Company out of the upper floor of their grandfather's sawmill.⁷ One of John Mark Beam's purchases for his new company in 1903 was an Eclipse traction or steam engine, manufactured by the Frick Company out of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania (Figure 27). The 1911 "North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory," published by *The News and Observer*, listed four sawmills in Lincoln County, all located in Lincolnton, and two woodworking plants; however, none of them were operated by members of the Beam family.⁸ In 1938 the *North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development and Department of Labor* published the "Industrial Directory and Reference Book of the State of North Carolina," which reported that there were approximately twelve sawmills in the county producing 4,000,000 board feet of lumber per annum.⁹ Five companies produced furniture and finished lumber and employed 217 people. Three companies produced lumber and basic timber products and employed 33 people.¹⁰ The Indian Creek Lumber Company in Vale is

⁴ Marvin A. Brown and Maurice C. York, *Our Enduring Past. A Survey of 235 Years of Life and Architecture in Lincoln County, North Carolina*, Lincolnton, N.C.: Lincoln County Historic Properties Commission, 1986, p. 254-255.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 255. Cleveland (1841), Catawba (1842), and Gaston (1846) Counties were formed out of Lincoln County, which explain the later paucity of sawmills, and Branson's North Carolina Business Directory for 1872, pp. 139-40. Electronic document, <http://library.digitalnc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/dirnc/id/3526/rec/3>, accessed February 26, 2014.

⁶ Branson's North Carolina Business Directory for 1896, pp. 385-87. Electronic document, <http://library.digitalnc.org/cdm/compoundobject/collection/dirnc/id/2588/rec/5>, accessed February 26, 2014.

⁷ Bill C. Beam, "David Beam" and "David Beam's Saw Mill," in *Lincoln County Heritage*, 1997, pp. 14-15.

⁸ *The News and Observer*, "The North Carolina Year Book and Business Directory," pp. 303 and 305. Electronic document, <http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=nc01.ark:/13960/t16m36d61;view=1up;seq=1>, accessed February 26, 2014.

⁹ *North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development and Department of Labor*, "Industrial Directory and Reference Book of the State of North Carolina," 1938, p. 437. Electronic document, <https://archive.org/details/industrialdirect00nort>, accessed February 26, 2014.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 438.

listed as supplying sawmill and planing mill products, except for veneers and plywoods.¹¹ It is not clear whether this is the company started by John Mark Beam or one of his relatives. The president is listed as R. L. Beam and it employed one to five people.¹² In a 1953 ad, the Beam Lumber Company advertised a variety of services including lumber and building supplies, as well as contracting, buying cotton, and ginning.¹³ A cotton gin was located opposite the lumber mill on the east side of Indian Creek (Figure 28). John Mark Beam operated the lumber company with his older brother Michael Seth Beam (1880-1971) and they employed numerous people such as wagon and truck drivers, firemen, sawmill operators, laborers, and lumber bearers.¹⁴ The Beam Lumber Company was able to provide almost all the necessary building materials for the construction of a dwelling including the hardware except the roofing materials, and it had carpenter crews on hand to build these houses.¹⁵ Barbara Jean Beam (1931-2010), the daughter of John Mark Beam Sr., inherited the lumber company. She and her husband, Elwyn Leroy Beam (1924-2013) continued operating the company with their son Eddy Elwyn Beam (1960-2004). The company appears to have scaled down the contracting side of the business but continued to produce cabinets, pallets, and small wooden spacing blocks, the latter for a steel company out of Hickory, North Carolina, until 2008.¹⁶

Lincoln County, like much of the state of North Carolina, saw limited economic growth at the end of the nineteenth century.¹⁷ In the first decades of the twentieth century an increase in economic prosperity was experienced throughout the region. There was a notable increase in commercial and industrial investment in Lincoln County and even more so in the neighboring counties of Gaston and Catawba. An increase in cotton production made Lincoln County a major cotton producer, ranking it ninth among North Carolina counties by 1930. Along with the increase in cotton production came a steep increase in the number of textile mills. Between 1911 and 1933 the number of mills in Lincolnton increased from two to sixteen. Lincolnton population increased from 828 in 1900 to 3,390 in 1920, with many of the new inhabitants living in newly constructed mill villages.¹⁸ This increase in housing created a steady need for building materials on a large scale.

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Beam Lumber Company is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C with a period of significance from

¹¹ Ibid., p. 439.

¹² Ibid., p. 110.

¹³ Union High School, The 1953 Acorn (Yearbook), Electronic document, <https://archive.org/stream/acorn1953/union/page/n71/mode/1up>, accessed January 23, 2014.

¹⁴ Information gleaned from the 1910 to 1940 censuses for North Brook Township, Lincoln County, North Carolina. Ancestry.com 2014a, 2014b, 2014c, 2014d.

¹⁵ Carl A. Beam, son of John Mark Beam Sr., personal communication, February 2014. At this point it is not known which houses they may have built in Lincoln or Catawba County.

¹⁶ David Escobar, family friend of the Beam Family, personal communication, February 2014.

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 270-271.

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 273.

1903 to 2008. A potential historic district including the Beam Lumber Company and the Beam Family House & Outbuildings (No. 2) was considered due to the linkage based on the Beam family ownership of both properties. However, both resources are recommended individually eligible under Criteria A and C, with the former related to the historic theme of commercial development and growth of building supply companies in relation to demographic trends, and the latter standing alone as a reflection of the local rural agrarian economy and representing a broader time frame.

Integrity

The Beam Lumber Company remains in its original location and its setting is still predominantly rural as it is surrounded by large tracts of wooded land and agricultural fields on a 6.98-acre parcel. The design and the workmanship of the complex are reflective of utilitarian industrial buildings of the end of the nineteenth century and first half of the twentieth century. The oldest surviving buildings date to around 1924, and additional buildings were added in the 1940s and up to the 1980s as the company expanded.¹⁹ The buildings of the lumber company retain a fair level of original materials, and the property retains much of its original feeling, and conveys its historic character. The complex is associated with the systematic production and regional supply of building materials.

Criterion A

The Beam Lumber Company is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

The Beam Lumber Company is associated with population growth, the industrialization of the building trade, and manufacturing for increased building supply demand in the region around Lincoln County during the first decades of the twentieth century. Census records are incomplete for the entire period, but in 1900 the population of Lincoln County was approximately 15,498 and there were 2,789 dwellings in the county. By 1910, the population had increased to 17,132, and the numbers of houses had gone up to 3,250. The 1920 census only showed a slight increase in the population up to 17,862 and the numbers of dwelling only increased to 3,301. The 1930 census did not record the number of dwellings in the county but the population had increased 22,872. The 1940 census provides numbers for both housing and population. The population increased to 24,187 and the number of dwellings to 5,336. The following decade the population of Lincoln County sees a slight jump when it goes up to 27,459, and by 1960 there are 28,814

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 101, and Carl A. Beam, personal communication, February 2014.

people living in the county, there are no numbers for housing.²⁰ Despite the missing numbers the available information shows a steady increase in the number of dwellings as the population of the county grew during the first sixty years of the twentieth century. Marvin Brown, in the 1986 architectural survey for Lincoln County, refers to the property as a “rare major rural supplier of building materials in the region,” and a search of the HPO GIS website indicates no other similar surviving properties in Lincoln County.²¹ The property is therefore recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion A at the local level.

Criterion B

The Beam Lumber Company is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person’s productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person’s historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

Despite the association with members of the Beam Family, who played an active role in farming and industry in the county during the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries, there is insufficient information to determine the relative contributions and significance of the various Beam Family members involved in the lumber company enterprise and related family enterprises throughout the period of significance for the property. As the Beam Lumber Company is more a reflection of the combined enterprises of the members of the family and their economic successes in relation to the growing building trade, the property is more appropriately significant for its association with a pattern of events and historical themes under Criterion A. The complex is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Beam Lumber Company is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

²⁰ Historical Census Browser, University of Virginia Library. Electronic document, <http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/index.html>, accessed February 26, 2014.

²¹ Brown and York, p. 101.

Approximately thirty-nine lumber companies have been surveyed across the state according to the HPOWEB GIS Service, only three of which are either eligible for the Study List (SL) or have received a Determination of Eligibility (DOE): Jackson Brothers Lumber Company in Columbus County (SL 1999), the V. L. Moretz and Son Lumber Company in Watauga County (DOE 2012), and the Ritter Lumber Structures (Proctor) in Swain County (DOE 2004). The Beam Lumber Company complex has a fair level of integrity and embodies the distinctive characteristics of a late nineteenth/early twentieth-century lumber company in its utilitarian design and methods of construction. It retains the various functional components and distinct building types of a lumberyard and building supply company, as well as some of the equipment, and is therefore recommended eligible under Criterion C.

Criterion D

The Beam Lumber Company is not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The complex is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Beam Lumber Company has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundary is drawn to include the original section of the mill and ancillary structures as well as part of the surrounding landscape. The boundary contains approximately 11.41 acres. The legal property boundary is identified as all of parcel 2684-29-8030 and part of parcel 2684-29-6655 (Lincoln County PINs) that include the surviving buildings and constitute an appropriate setting for the property, and follows the ROW along Beam Lumber Road (SR 1129) (Figure 27).



Figure 27: Aerial Map of the Beam Lumber Company, Showing the NRHP Boundary (ArcGIS Image Service 2013a). Note that the boundary lines extending to the south and west are part of the adjacent property (i.e. the Beam Family House & Outbuildings).

Resource Name:	Beam Family House & Outbuildings
NCDOT Survey Site Number:	2
HPO Survey Site Number:	LN0083
Location:	6382 Beam Lumber Road (SR 1129), Vale, Lincoln County
Parcel ID:	2684-27-3946
Dates(s) of Construction:	c. 1870
Recommendation:	Eligible for the National Register, Criteria A and C



Figure 28: View of the Beam Family House & Outbuildings.

Setting

The Beam Family House & Outbuildings are located on the northeast side of Beam Lumber Road (SR 1129), just south of where the road crosses over Little Indian Creek. The complex consists of fourteen structures, the majority of which are older than fifty years. The complex sits at the top of a hill with a densely wooded area to the north and the west and agricultural fields to the east and south (Figures 28 and 29).

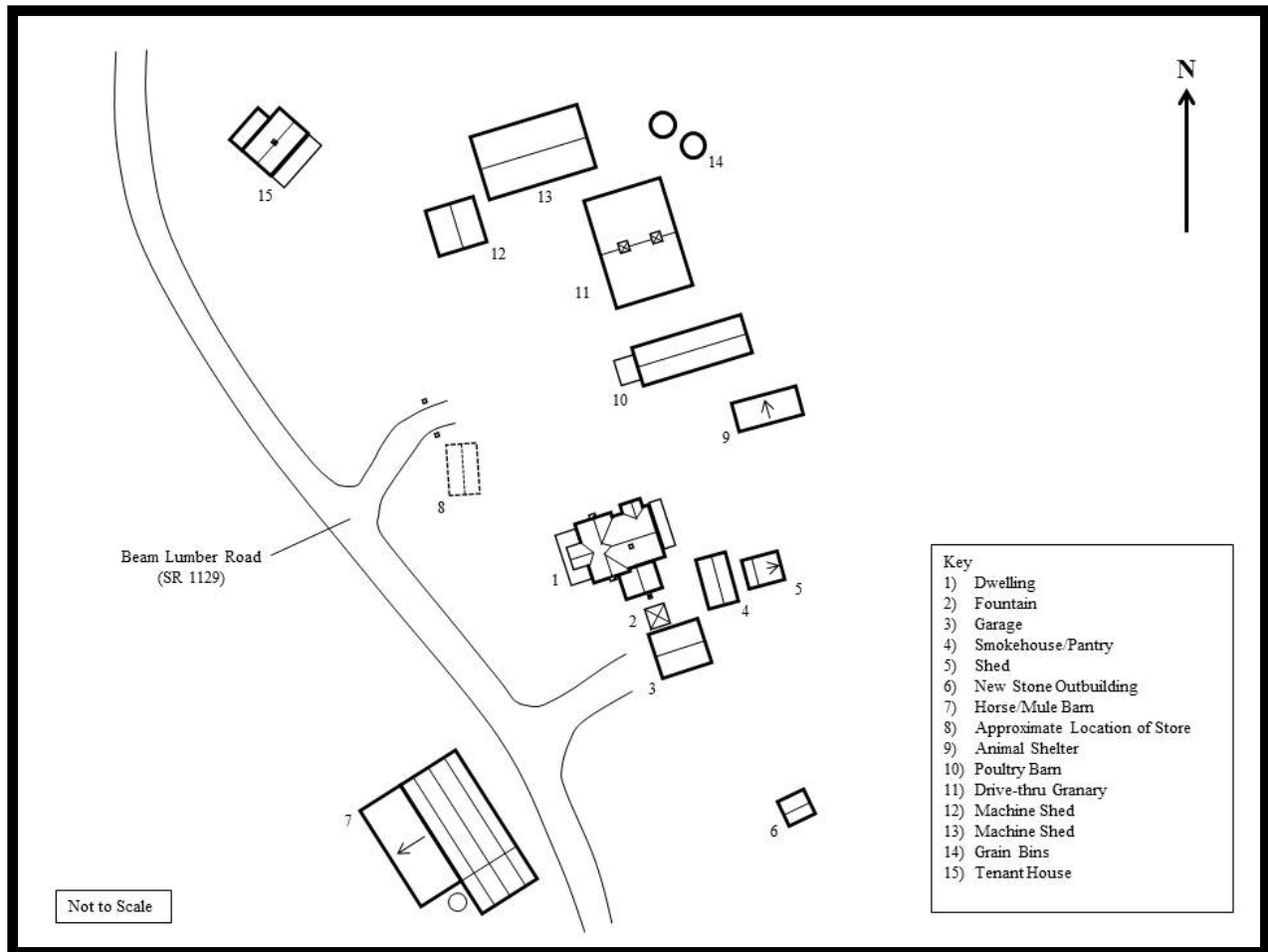


Figure 29: Sketch Map of the Beam Family House & Outbuildings.

Property Description

Exterior of Dwelling

The oldest part of the main dwelling was built in 1870, as a traditional three-bay I-house with two single-shouldered gable end chimneys. At some point a wide, two-story addition was constructed off the northeast (rear) elevation of the main block. The addition has a narrow, projecting front-gabled bay on its northwest (side) elevation, and an enclosed, one-story, shed-roofed porch against its northeast (rear) gable end. Around 1950, a one-story, brick-and-frame, gable-roofed wing was built against the southeast side of the dwelling, covering part of the gable end of the original house and part of the side elevation of the addition. A two-story porch covers the southwest (front) elevation of the dwelling. It is not clear if the original dwelling had a porch, but by the 1920s there was a one-story, shed-roofed porch, with a pedimented central section, supported by battered box columns on brick pedestals, which sheltered the three bays on the front elevation of the dwelling.²² In approximately 2008, the current owner replaced the Craftsman-style porch supports and brick pedestals with turned posts, removed the pedimented

²² Ibid., p. 102.

section, and added the second-floor, one-bay wide balcony with its turned balusters and fanlight in the pediment.²³ The dwelling is clad in plain weatherboard, has four-over-one and three-over-one Craftsman-style, and six-over-one wooden sash windows, and has an unusual scalloped bargeboard that continues along the eaves (Figures 30 through 32). The bargeboard predates the recent changes to the porch and is also used on the smokehouse/pantry and the garage.

Interior of Dwelling

The oldest part of the dwelling has a single-pile, center-passage plan. The walls and ceilings are covered in flush boards, and the doors and windows have molded surrounds with corner block paterea. The original mantelpieces were replaced at some point during the first half of the twentieth century.²⁴ The mantelpiece in the south room has a heavy classical entablature with triglyphs and metopes, which is supported by fluted Doric columns. The north room has a Federal-style mantelpiece with fluted pilasters and carved urns at the corners and a carved covered tureen on the center panel of the frieze (Figures 33 through 35).²⁵

Ancillary Structures

Located around the dwelling are thirteen outbuildings and a fountain, some of which are historic and some of which are not.

Additional Historic Structures

Behind the dwelling to the southeast is a side-gabled brick smokehouse/pantry with unusual decorative brickwork and six-over-six wooden sash windows. Two glazed doors, with transom lights, flank a six-over-six window on the southwest (front) elevation of the buildings, and the walls are laid in sand-colored bricks, with red bricks used as trim around the doors and windows. The building has an M-panel metal roof and with similar scalloped trim as the main house (Figures 36 and 37).

Behind the smokehouse/pantry to the east is a dilapidated front-gabled shed with an M-panel metal roof and vertical board siding, and a shed addition clad in corrugated metal against the east elevation (Figure 38).

Northwest of the dwelling is a long, one-story, front-gabled frame poultry barn, which dates to the 1930s. The building sits on a brick and fieldstone foundation and is clad in a combination of weatherboard and German or drop siding, and has a 5V-crimp metal roof. There are two door openings on the southeast (front) elevation as well as several window openings and a long screened section (Figures 39 and 40).

²³ These changes occurred within the last five years. Carl A. Beam, personal communication, February 2014.

²⁴ Brown and York, p. 102.

²⁵ It has not been confirmed if these mantelpieces date to the occupancy of the Beam family, or if they are recent additions. Mr. Beam mentioned that the current owner has been restoring the house. Carl A. Beam, personal communication, February 2014.



Figure 30: View the Beam House (ca. 1870), Looking Northeast.



Figure 31: View the Beam House (ca. 1870), Looking Southwest.



Figure 32: Detail of Porch on Beam House, Looking Northeast.



Figure 33: View of Mantelpiece in South Room.



Figure 34: View of Mantelpiece in North Room.



Figure 35: View of North Room, Looking Towards Center Passage.



Figure 36: View of Smokehouse/Pantry, Looking Northeast.



Figure 37: View of Smokehouse/Pantry, Looking South.



Figure 38: View of Shed, Looking Southeast.



Figure 39: View of Poultry Barn, Looking Northeast.



Figure 40: View of Poultry Barn, Looking Northwest.

To the north of the poultry barn is a two-story, front-gabled, drive-through granary, built in the 1930s, topped with two pyramidal-roofed ventilators and shed sections along the side elevations. The building sits on a combination of brick and stone piers and is clad in plain weatherboard siding. The central drive-through is open to the rafters and the side-aisles have raised floors on the first floor and grain bins on the second floor. The northern shed section also has a drive-through, whereas the southern shed section has a raised floor, but is open on the southwest gable end (Figures 41 and 42).

Behind the granary are two 1950s corrugated-metal Butler, three-ring, grain bins (Figure 43).

Northwest of the granary is a side-gabled, five-bay machine shed built in the 1950s. The building sits on a poured-concrete foundation, and its walls and roof are clad in 5V-crimp metal panels (Figures 44 and 45).

To the west of the newer machine shed stands an older front gabled machine shed, which dates to the 1930s. The building originally sat on a continuous brick foundation and its walls are clad in German, or drop siding, with a single six-light window on the southwest elevation near the northwest corner, and it has a 5V-crimp metal roof (Figures 46 and 47).

Farthest from the house, to the northwest, sits a small, one-story, side-gabled tenant house, built in the 1930s. A shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts runs along the southeast (front) elevation and terminates in a shed room at the northeast end. The main section has a two-room plan with a central chimney. A shed-roofed addition covers three-quarters of the northwest (rear) elevation of the dwelling. The building sits on brick and stone piers, with a continuous concrete block foundation supporting the rear addition. The walls are clad in board-and-batten siding, and it has narrow four-over-four wooden sash windows and a central chimney (Figures 48 and 49).

Located on the southwest side of Beam Lumber Road (SR 1129), approximately 110 feet southwest of the dwelling stands a large, two-story, gambrel-roofed horse/dairy barn, which was built around 1925. The barn has a drive-through, separating the stables along the sidewalls, and a hayloft on the upper floor. A slightly lower, gambrel-roofed, open-ended section is located against the southeast gable end of the taller part. A deep shed-roofed section runs along the southwest (side) elevation of the barn and gives access to a poured concrete silo at the southeast end. The building sits on a poured-concrete foundation and is clad in plain weatherboard siding (Figures 50 and 51).

The complex was originally also home to a small store, which supposedly dates back to the 1850s. It was a three-bay front-gabled structure covered in board-and-batten siding with four-over-four sash windows flanking paneled double doors on the front gable end. When the Beam



Figure 41: View of Granary, Looking Northeast.



Figure 42: View of Granary, Looking Southwest.



Figure 43: View of Butler Grain Bins, Looking Northeast.



Figure 44: View of Machine Shed, Looking Northeast.



Figure 45: View of Machine Shed, Looking Southeast.



Figure 46: View of Machine Shed, Looking Northwest.



Figure 47: View of Machine Shed, Looking Southeast.



Figure 48: View of Tenant House, Looking North.



Figure 49: View of Tenant House, Looking South.



Figure 50: View of Horse/Dairy Barn, Looking Southeast.



Figure 51: View of Horse/Dairy Barn, Looking Northwest.

Family sold the property in 2006, Carl A. Beam moved the small store to his property on John Beam Road, where it remains (Figure 52).

Non-historic Structures

Located to the south of the house is a square, aboveground fountain with a capped brick retaining wall and a hipped roof supported by classical columns (Figure 53).

Directly south of the fountain is a front-gabled, two-car brick-and-frame garage, built around 1970, with vertical-wooden ventilation louvers on the side elevations. It has an M-panel metal roof with similar scalloped trim as the main house (Figures 54 and 55).

Approximately 90 feet to the southeast of the garage stands a modern front-gabled stone outbuilding (Figure 56).²⁶

Northwest of the dwelling is a modern shed-roofed animal shelter constructed by the current owner (Figure 57).

Historic Background

George Washington Beam (1838-1901) inherited 192 acres of land from his father David Beam (1797-1852) in 1852.²⁷ David Beam owned more than 1200 acres and the land was divided among his six children.²⁸ There is no agricultural census data for 1850 to indicate if the size of David Beam's property was exceptional, but according to the 1860 census there was only one farm in Lincoln County of 1,000 acres or more.²⁹ There were 617 farms in Lincoln County according to the 1860 survey and the majority of them (241 farms) were between 20 and 49 acres, placing the 192 acres George Beam inherited from his father in third (132 farms), after farms between 50 and 99 acres (193 farms).³⁰ George Washington Beam was only 14 at the time, and it is not until after the Civil War that his name shows up in the deed books. George W. Beam first enlisted in the Confederate Army on July 8, 1861 as a sergeant in Company D, North Carolina 1st Infantry Regiment, but mustered out on November 25 of that same year.³¹ On March 15, 1862 he reenlists, this time as 1st sergeant in Company K, North Carolina 49th Infantry

²⁶ Aerial views and Google Street View suggest it was built within the last couple of years.

²⁷ Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Book 42, p. 273.

²⁸ Beam, p. 14.

²⁹ Historical Census Browser, University of Virginia Library. Electronic document, <http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/index.html>, accessed February 26, 2014.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ancestry.com 2014e. U.S., Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861-1865. Record of 1861 Enlistment for George W. Beam, from the North Carolina Troops 1861-65, A Roster. Electronic document, http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?rank=1&new=1&MSAV=1&msT=1&gss=angs-g&gsfn=George+W.+&gsfn_x=NP_NN_NIC&gsln=Beam&gsln_x=NS_NP_NN&msbdy=1838&msbpn__ftp=Lincoln+County%2c+North+Carolina%2c+USA&msbpn=1774&msbpn_PInfo=7-7c0%7c1652393%7c0%7c2%7c3245%7c36%7c0%7c1774%7c0%7c0%7c&msddy=1901&msdpn__ftp=Lincoln+County%2c+North+Carolina%2c+USA&msdpn=1774&msdpn_PInfo=7-7c0%7c1652393%7c0%7c2%7c3245%7c36%7c0%7c1774%7c0%7c0%7c&cpxt=0&catBucket=rstp&uidh=9q6&cp=0&pcat=ROOT_CATEGORY&h=633827&db=civilwar_histdatasy&in div=1&ml_rpos=9, accessed February 12, 2014.



Figure 52: View of Store. Note the store is currently located on the property of Carl A. Beam [1629 John Beam Road (SR 1128)].



Figure 53: View of Fountain, Looking Southeast.



Figure 54: View of Garage, Looking Northeast.



Figure 55: View of Garage, Looking Northwest.



Figure 56: View of Stone Outbuilding, Looking Southeast.



Figure 57: View of Animal Shelter, Looking Northeast.

Regiment, when his occupation is listed as manufacturer, and by May 20th of that same year he was promoted to the rank of Full 2nd Lieutenant (Figure 58). However, by November 8, 1862 he mustered out again.³² According to family history, George W. Beam fought at Gettysburg after which he walked home disposing of his rifle and pack in the Potomac to lighten his load.³³ Around 1870 he built the oldest part of the Beam Family House, and in 1876, he purchased an additional 121 acres.³⁴ In 1879, George Beam married Barbara (Babra) Sain (1841-1922), and together they had three children; two sons, Michael Seth (1880-1974) and John Mark (1885-1981), and one daughter, Sarah Jane (1883-1971). According to the 1880 census there were 1,350 farms in Lincoln County, with the majority of them (569 farms) between 100 and 499 acres, placing George W. Beam's farm right in the middle.³⁵ In 1881, he purchased six acres along Indian Creek from his mother and siblings, which included the "mill & mill seat, waters and water power, together with the right to keep [and] repair a twelve (12) foot dam."³⁶ In 1885, he purchased 180 acres along Indian Creek, expanding his holdings and in 1889 increased it with an additional 135 acres along the Indian Creek.³⁷ By 1890, the number of farms in Lincoln County had grown to 1,516, and the majority of them (654 farms) were still between 100 and 499 acres, there were however, only fifteen farms between 500 and 999 acres placing George Beam's total holdings clearly in the upper echelon.³⁸ The last reference to George W. Beam's name in the deed books comes in 1898, when he obtains a piece of land on Little Indian Creek for the purpose of constructing a thirteen foot dam at or near his tan yard.³⁹ George W. Beam passed away on February 7, 1901 and his house eventually passed on to his youngest son, John Mark Beam (1885-1981). In 1903, John started the Beam Lumber Company (LN0082) on the site where his father had operated the tan yard.⁴⁰ He lived at home with his mother, and in

³² Ancestry.com 2014f. U.S., Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861-1865. Record of 1862 Enlistment for George W. Beam, from the North Carolina Troops 1861-65, A Roster. Electronic document, http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?rank=1&new=1&MSAV=1&msT=1&gss=angs-g&gsfn=George+W.+&gsfn_x=NP_NN_NIC&gsln=Beam&gsln_x=NS_NP_NN&msbdy=1838&msbpn__ftp=Lincoln+County%2c+North+Carolina%2c+USA&msbpn=1774&msbpn_PInfo=7-%7c0%7c1652393%7c0%7c2%7c3245%7c36%7c0%7c1774%7c0%7c0%7c&msddy=1901&msdpn__ftp=Lincoln+County%2c+North+Carolina%2c+USA&msdpn=1774&msdpn_PInfo=7-%7c0%7c1652393%7c0%7c2%7c3245%7c36%7c0%7c1774%7c0%7c0%7c&cpxt=0&catBucket=rstp&uidh=9q6&cp=0&pcat=ROOT_CATEGORY&h=2710344&db=civilwar_histdatasys&indiv=1&ml_rpos=8, accessed February 12, 2014.

³³ Brown and York, p. 102.

³⁴ Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Book 48, p. 486.

³⁵ Historical Census Browser, University of Virginia Library. Electronic document, <http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/index.html>, accessed February 26, 2014.

³⁶ Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Book 60, p. 252.

³⁷ Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Book 57, p. 249, and Book 58, p. 566.

³⁸ Historical Census Browser, University of Virginia Library. Electronic document, <http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/index.html>, accessed February 26, 2014.

³⁹ Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Book 76, p. 478.

⁴⁰ Brown and York, p. 101.



Figure 58: 1862 Photograph of George Washington Beam and his Mother Mary Ann Wacaster (1801-1882) (Courtesy of Bill Beam of the Lincoln County Historical Association and Museum).

the 1910 census he is listed as the head of the family and a lumberman at his own mill.⁴¹ In 1927, John married Camilla Irene Dellinger (1903-1993), and they had four children; one daughter Barbara Jane (1931-2010), and three sons, George Wilson (1934-1960), John Mark (born 1935), and Carl A. (born 1939). Besides being involved in the lumber company, John Mark Beam was also active in growing cotton, cultivating more than 600 acres at one point and employing several tenant farmers.⁴² Cotton was an important crop in Lincoln County in the 1920s during which 30,000 acres of it were grown across the county.⁴³ In 1949, John Mark Beam started the Indian Creek Gin Company, which he built opposite the lumber mill on the east side of Indian Creek.⁴⁴ He owned forty-five mules and several horses for hauling and transportation around the farm and the lumber yard, and four cows that provided milk for personal consumption.⁴⁵ John B. Geer currently owns approximately 55.6 acres of the original property. This includes the house and the majority of the outbuildings, with the exception of the horse/dairy barn.⁴⁶ The house is not the owner's primary residence, but someone cares for goats, chickens, and a few calves on the property. The owner may lease part of the land.

National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the Beam Family House & Outbuildings are recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. A potential historic district including the Beam Family House & Outbuildings and the Beam Lumber Company (No. 1) was considered due to the linkage based on the Beam family ownership of both properties. However, both resources are recommended individually eligible under Criteria A and C, with the former standing alone as a reflection of the local rural agrarian economy and representing a broader time frame, and the latter related to the historic theme of commercial development and growth of building supply companies in relation to demographic trends.

Integrity

The Beam Family House & Outbuildings are a cohesive collection of residential and agricultural buildings associated with the Beam family. Their period of significance ranges from the third quarter of the nineteenth century up to 1981, with the death of John Mark Beam, Sr.,

⁴¹ Ancestry.com 2014g. 1910 United States Federal Census. Electronic document, http://interactive.ancestry.com/7884/4449816_01153/152822135?backurl=http%3a%2f%2fsearch.ancestry.com%2fcgi-bin%2fsse.dll%3frank%3d1%26new%3d1%26MSAV%3d1%26msT%3d1%26gss%3dangs-g%26gsfn%3dBarbara%26gsfn_x%3dNP_NN_NIC%26gsln%3dBeam%26gsln_x%3dNS_NP_NN%26msbdy%3d1841%26msbpn__ftp%3dLincoln%2bCounty%252c%2bNorth%2bCarolina%252c%2bUSA%26msbpn%3d1774%26msbpn_PInfo%3d7-%257c0%257c1652393%257c0%257c2%257c3245%257c36%257c0%257c1774%257c0%257c0%257c0%257c%26cpxt%3d0%26catBuck%3drstp%26uidh%3d9q6%26cp%3d0%26pcat%3dROOT_CATEGORY%26h%3d152822135%26db%3d1910USCenIndex%26indiv%3d1%26ml_rpos%3d6&ssrc=&backlabel=ReturnRecord, accessed February 13, 2014.

⁴² Brown and York, p. 102.

⁴³ Lincoln County Historical Association 1997, *Lincoln County Heritage*, p. 303.

⁴⁴ Brown and York, p. 102.

⁴⁵ Carl A. Beam, personal communication, February 2014.

⁴⁶ Lincoln County Deed Book 1777, p. 739. The section with the horse/dairy barn is not included and still owned by Carl A. Beam.

encompassing his activities and his father's in such areas as agriculture, industry, and the business enterprises of John Mark and Michael Seth Beam. The design and the workmanship of the buildings are reflective of nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural practices and vernacular styles common for the region. The outbuildings retain a high level of original materials and remain in good to fair conditions, and additions of material are sympathetic to the original structures and do not detract from it. The dwelling is reflective of growing family needs, starting out as an I-house and gradually being expanded over time. It is also reflective of changing stylistic preferences. In the 1920s John Mark Beam, Sr., added popular Craftsman-style detailing to the porch (replacing the original supports with battered box columns on brick pedestals and adding a pedimented section) and windows (replacing the original windows with four-over-one Craftsman-style windows and adding double windows to flank the front door), a trend that was seen across North Carolina (Figure 59). In a recent remodeling episode with possible intent to restore the house, the current owner removed most of the Craftsman-style elements from the dwelling, replacing the battered box columns and brick pedestals with wooden turned posts, and the four-over-one Craftsman-style windows on the oldest part of the dwelling with six-over-one wooden sash windows. Unfortunately, he also added the small second floor balcony. A historic photograph of David Beam's house, George Washington Beam's father, located on a different nearby road but no longer extant, shows a similar two-story porch, but there is no evidence to support that George Washington Beam had such a porch added to his own house (Figure 60). The only other house to survive in Lincoln County with a similar second-story porch was the house of the industrialist Daniel E. Rhyne, which, however, was not built until ca. 1894 (Figure 61). The majority of farmhouses built during the second half of the nineteenth century only have modest one-story porches such as the David Warlick House, which was built around 1877 (Figure 62).

The complex is associated with diversified farming practices in the region during the second half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. Despite the loss of the store and the addition of the second-floor porch to the Beam Family House, overall the complex retains a moderate level of integrity. The buildings remain in their original location and their setting is still predominantly rural surrounded by woodlands, meadows, and agricultural fields on an approximately 57.55-acre parcel. The complex therefore retains much of its original feeling and conveys its historic character and association within the historic context of the agrarian economy of Lincoln County.

Criterion A

The Beam Family House & Outbuildings are recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion A (Event). To be eligible under Criterion A the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or pattern of events or historic trends that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have



Figure 59: View of the Beam Family House ca. 1985, Looking Southeast (Brown and York 1985).



Figure 60: Undated Photograph of the David Beam House (Lincoln County Historical Association 1997).



Figure 61: View of the Daniel E. Rhyne House (ca. 1894), Looking Northwest.



Figure 62: View of the David Warlick House (ca. 1877), Looking North.

existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well.

Fourteen other farmsteads have been surveyed in Lincoln County according to the HPOWEB GIS Service, and two of these are listed in the National Register: the Andrew Seagle Farm (LN0009 – NR 1975) and the William A. Graham Jr. Farm (LN0001 – NR 1977). One farmstead is Study Listed, the Sifford-Hager Farmstead (LN0543 – SL 1986), and one is DOE, the Kelly-Link Farmstead (1992). The Beam Family House & Outbuildings is an example of a rapidly disappearing resource due to the changes in agricultural practices in the county and the consolidation of farmland. It still exemplifies Lincoln County's agrarian economy from the mid- to late-nineteenth through to the mid-twentieth century, when farm families and farm laborers made up the majority of the population, and is thus of local significance and recommended eligible under Criterion A.

Criterion B

The Beam Family House & Outbuildings are not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e., individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class or social or ethnic group.

Despite the association with members of the Beam Family, who played an active role in farming and industry in the county during the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries, there is insufficient information to determine the relative contributions and significance of the various Beam Family members involved with the farming operations and related family enterprises throughout the period of significance for the property. As the Beam Family House & Outbuildings are more a reflection of two generations of the family and their agrarian enterprises, the property is more appropriately significant for its association with a pattern of events and historical themes under Criterion A. The complex is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The Beam Family House & Outbuildings are recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

A review of similar agrarian farmsteads in Lincoln County reveals that these are becoming fewer and fewer due changing agricultural practices. Nearby examples of surviving complexes are the Andrew Seagle Farm (NR 1975), which dates to around 1860, and the David Warlick Farmstead (SL 1985), which dates to around 1877. Despite the changes to the Beam Family House, through the replacement of the porch and central windows, its original massing is still apparent as are the fenestration patterns and material textures. Overall the Beam Family House & Outbuildings is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture as a representative set of vernacular forms and practices that were common throughout North Carolina from the mid-nineteenth century through to the first half of the twentieth century.

Criterion D

The Beam Family House & Outbuildings are not recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history and prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered important.

The complex is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design and technology and is therefore not recommended eligible under Criterion D.

National Register Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary for the Beam Family House & Outbuildings has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. The boundary is drawn to include the dwelling, the surviving outbuildings, and part of the surrounding landscape that constitute a representative section of the historic setting of the property (Figure 63). The boundary contains approximately 30.21 acres. The National Register boundary is identified as sections of the legal boundary of 2684-27-3946 and 2684-08-5339 (Lincoln County PINs)) that include the surviving buildings and constitute an representative setting for the property, and follows the ROW along Beam Lumber Road (SR 1129).

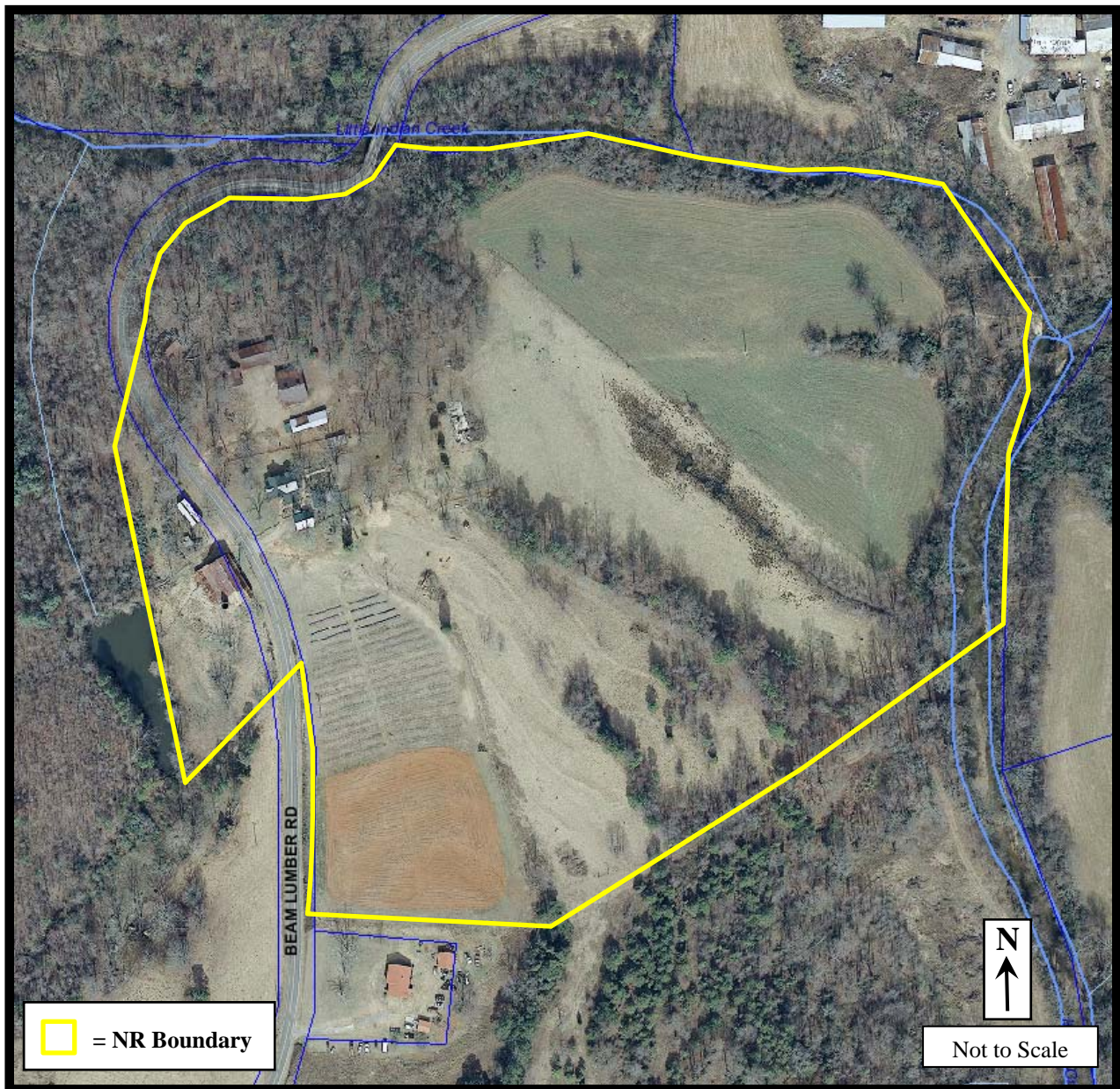


Figure 63: Aerial Map the Beam Family House & Outbuildings, Showing the NRHP Boundary (ArcGIS Image Service 2013a).

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APPENDIX A

QUALIFICATIONS

Jeroen van den Hurk, Ph.D.

Architectural Historian

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Group, Inc. (CCRG)
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Education

Ph.D., Art History (American Art and
Architectural History),
University of Delaware, 2006

M.A., Architectural History,
Utrecht University, the Netherlands, 1994

Professional Societies

Member Society of Architectural Historians

Vernacular Architecture Forum
(Board Member)

Member National Trust for Historic
Preservation

Professional Experience

Dr. Van den Hurk received his M.A. in architectural history from Utrecht University in the Netherlands. He graduated from the University of Delaware in 2006 with a Ph.D. in American Art and Architectural History. His dissertation, "Imagining New Netherland: Origins and Survival of Netherlandic Architecture in Old New York," focuses on the architecture of New Netherland, providing an analysis of the historical documents referring to the built environment and the surviving architecture, as well as a comparative study of contemporary seventeenth-century Dutch architecture. He has eighteen years of experience documenting historic buildings, including work in the Netherlands and twelve years in the United States (in Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina).

From 2006 to 2007, he was a Limited Term Researcher at the Center for Historic Architecture and Design at the University of Delaware, in charge of project management for the Delaware Agricultural Landscapes Evaluation and a cultural resources survey of Cape May Point, New Jersey, among other tasks.

From 2007 to 2010, he was a Lecturer at the College of Design, Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Kentucky in Lexington. There he taught both historic preservation and architectural history classes.

As principal architectural historian for CCR, he has completed numerous surveys for transportation projects including VDOT identification surveys for the I-73 Henry County Alternative, the extension of Odd Fellows Road in Lynchburg, the Coalfields Expressway project southwestern Virginia, and the US 501 bridge replacement in Amherst and Bedford Counties. In North Carolina he has completed an NCDOT survey and evaluation for the NC 87 widening project in Bladen and Columbus Counties and a survey for Dare County in connection with proposed pathways for the Outer Banks Scenic Byway, as well as surveys in Cumberland and Harnett Counties for US 401 (R-2609) and Lee County for NC 42 (R-3830). Smaller transportation projects include the Carpenter Fire Station Road realignment project for the Town of Cary; a survey for improvements to Rives Road/US 301 in Petersburg, Virginia; an architectural survey for the widening of Fall Hill Avenue in Fredericksburg, Virginia; and an architectural evaluation for the City of Suffolk's US 58 widening project in Suffolk, Virginia.

Other projects include the 2010 countywide survey of Hertford County in eastern North Carolina, conducted for the North Carolina SHPO.